



Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

3358th Meeting

Tuesday, 5 April 1994, 7.10 p.m.

New York

Provisional

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Ricardes
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Chen Jian
	Czech Republic	Mr. Vaňhara
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Gambari
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Pakistan	Mr. Marker
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

The situation concerning Rwanda

Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/360)

94-85348 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 7.10 p.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President: As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of April, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to pay a special tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of March 1994. I am sure I speak for all the members of the Security Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Mérimée for his great diplomatic skill and the unfailing courtesy with which he conducted the Council's business during a very difficult month. Thank you very much, Ambassador Mérimée.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Rwanda

Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/360)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, document S/1994/360.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/391, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Bizimana (Rwanda) (interpretation from French): I should like to extend my warmest congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. I wish you every success.

I should also like to pay tribute to the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mérimée, for his excellent work last month.

On behalf of the people of Rwanda, my delegation would like to express its deep appreciation to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for his invaluable efforts for peace in Rwanda. In this regard, we welcome his second progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), contained in document S/1994/360 of 30 March 1994.

We take this opportunity to express our deepest appreciation for the sustained efforts of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and the stabilizing effects of its work.

In this connection, we appreciate the commitment and dedication of the Special Representative, Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, and we reiterate our gratitude to all those countries that contribute to UNAMIR and to the governmental and non-governmental bodies that give vital humanitarian assistance in many forms, assistance that is much appreciated. The humanitarian situation has deteriorated alarmingly because, in addition to the critical conditions suffered by those persons displaced by war, the persistent drought has led to a grave food crisis in the country.

The scale of the challenges and the fall in income caused by the difficult economic situation call for a generous response to the appeal already made to the international community, and now repeated, to increase humanitarian assistance in order to enable us to meet our growing needs.

An evaluation of the peace process in Rwanda, which is the subject of the Secretary-General's report, shows that there has been some progress in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement concluded between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), although there have been difficulties, which have delayed the establishment of some transitional institutions. It is important to highlight the fact that the progress includes, at the political level, the establishment of one of the three transitional institutions, the presidency, on

5 January 1994, when the President of the Republic was sworn in as Head of State for the transition period.

Moreover, the efforts made so far have made it possible to bring closer together the views of all the political parties involved in order to overcome the obstacles delaying the establishment of the transitional Government and the Transitional National Assembly. The only remaining problem at this level concerns participation in the National Assembly by the Coalition for the Defence of the Republic, in respect of the relevant provisions of the protocol of agreement on power-sharing, signed on 9 January 1993. We have only to overcome the problem of this one, precise point, which we must do as soon as possible - with the support of the international community, and the Security Council in particular - before proceeding to the establishment of the transitional institutions.

In another area, it is noteworthy that, in parallel with the actions taken to find solutions at the political level, the parties have made progress at the military level, with the support of UNAMIR. It is also noteworthy that the difficulties in establishing the transitional institutions have not affected observance of the cease-fire. As the Secretary-General stresses in his report, this demonstrates the parties' unwavering commitment to the peace process.

Extending UNAMIR's mandate would therefore help to support the stabilizing role it plays with its presence in Rwanda. Such an extension is all the more desirable in that UNAMIR's presence has facilitated the holding of joint meetings with representatives of the Government forces and of the RPF, which has made it possible to advance the preparations for phase III, to consist of the actual process of disengagement, demobilization and integration of the two parties' forces.

All of this has brought about greater trust between the forces of the two parties, which is essential for ensuring that progress is made in implementing the subsequent phases of the plan of operations. It is also important to emphasize that the cooperation of the two parties with UNAMIR has facilitated the planning - already well advanced - of a mine-clearance programme.

In general, the renewal of UNAMIR's mandate will contribute to international peace and security because of the role the Mission continues to play in efforts to deal with the results of the situation caused by events since 21 October 1993 in Burundi, a neighbour of Rwanda. That situation came on top of the general problem of insecurity, which must be resolved in order to make the process of

peace and democratization now under way in Rwanda sturdy and lasting. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report, the Council must give special attention to this aspect, which could jeopardize the full and effective implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Increasing the size of UNAMIR's civilian police contingent would respond to this need. It is all the more necessary since the national gendarmerie, which is responsible for maintaining public order, suffers from a lack of human, material and logistical resources. Furthermore, with its current numbers UNAMIR's civilian police have been able to operate only in the capital, Kigali, and not, as was originally intended, in various other parts of the country. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report, the United Nations civilian police monitors should be given more visibility, so as to inspire and enhance confidence and promote a greater sense of security within the population.

The people of Rwanda are very grateful for the international community's efforts to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. This support from the international community must of course go hand in hand with the unwavering resolve of the parties concerned to uphold the ideal of peace and progress.

It is against this background that, while we welcome the decision the Council is intending to take to extend UNAMIR's mandate until 29 July next, the people of Rwanda are aware that - given the review of the situation in Rwanda that is scheduled to take place within the next six weeks - we must respond without delay to this strong message from the Council and make progress by establishing the transitional institutions and by taking the necessary steps for phase II of the Secretary-General's plan to come into effect.

With the renewed support of UNAMIR, mobilizing the political forces in the country, will make it possible, through dialogue and sustained commitment, to give new a impetus to the peace process in Rwanda.

The President: I thank the representative of Rwanda for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Gambari (Nigeria): My delegation has congratulated you, Sir, in the Council's private consultations, and we are delighted to repeat those congratulations in this public meeting by congratulating you once again on your assumption of the office of President of

the Council for the month of April. Given your distinguished diplomatic experience and skills, my delegation is certain that you will lead the Council wisely and productively in its performance of its duties.

Permit me also to express the appreciation of my delegation to your predecessor, the Ambassador of France, Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée, for the vigorous and outstanding manner in which he conducted the business of the Council for the month of March.

My delegation has given very careful consideration to the excellent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda, contained in document S/1994/360 of 30 March 1994. The report, which addresses the political, military, security and humanitarian situation in Rwanda since 30 December 1993, contains both positive and negative elements. Let me begin with the positive.

First, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has continued to assist, as best it can, the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and, on 5 January this year, as requested under the Arusha plan, a President was sworn in for the Republic on schedule.

Secondly, since the signing of the Peace Agreement between the parties eight months ago, the cease-fire has generally been respected, a fact which, according to the Secretary-General, attests to the commitment of the parties to the peace process as set out in the Agreement.

Thirdly, significant progress has been made in the deployment of the military personnel of UNAMIR in the six designated sectors of Rwanda, and the military tasks projected for phase I of the operational plan have been concluded ahead of schedule. UNAMIR is in fact ready to commence the tasks assigned to it under phase II of its schedule. Furthermore, UNAMIR is also at an advanced stage in its preparations for phase III of its schedule of activities. The success achieved in the deployment area and the presence of UNAMIR military personnel in parts of the country have helped to stabilize the situation and foster a climate conducive to peace negotiations.

However, it is regrettable that, whilst the projected tasks under phase I of the four-phase implementation plan for Rwanda approved by the Council in its resolution 872 (1993) have been accomplished, efforts to establish a broad-based transitional Government and the Transitional National Assembly have not yet yielded the desired result, due to the inability of the parties concerned to agree on the relevant modalities, including the lists of members of both

the broad-based transitional Government and the Transitional Assembly.

It is vital that the political deadlock that has stalled fulfilment of the four-phase plan should not be allowed to continue. My delegation strongly believes that, whilst efforts to bring all the parties on board the peace train may continue, the collective will of the people of Rwanda must not be held hostage to the whims and caprices of one party. Indeed, we share the view of the Facilitator that these delays and bickerings within a party are totally unacceptable and have no legal basis within the framework of the Arusha plan.

As a way of moving the political process forward, therefore, my delegation believes the present draft resolution makes a significant contribution, for three important reasons.

First, it extends the mandate of UNAMIR for an additional period of four months, largely in recognition of the vital role that UNAMIR can play in the restoration of peace to the country. I think this point should be made clear to the parties.

Secondly, it agrees, subject to the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement, to provide a further 45 civilian police monitors to augment the current strength of the civilian police contingent of 60, and thereby enhance the security situation throughout the country.

Thirdly, while commending the efforts of United Nations Member States and non-governmental agencies which have provided, and continue to provide, humanitarian and other assistance, it encourages them to continue to provide such assistance on an increased scale.

As a country linked to Rwanda by history and culture, Nigeria is anxious to continue to make its own contribution, through the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, to advancing the peace process in Rwanda. While urging the parties in Rwanda to set aside their differences and agree to establish the transitional institutions without further delay, we believe that the international community should continue to offer its assistance to implement the peace process, subject to the conditions that I have just mentioned. Given the will of the people, and the parties permitting, and with the continued assistance of the international community, peace should soon return to Rwanda. This we strongly believe.

The President: I thank the representative of Nigeria for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Dorani (Djibouti) (interpretation from French): I should like to congratulate you most sincerely, Sir, on behalf of the delegation of Djibouti, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of April. I am convinced that under your leadership, thanks to your great diplomatic experience and talents, the work of the Council will be fruitful.

I am also pleased to be able to pay a well-deserved tribute to the French delegation, and first and foremost to Ambassador MÉRIMÉE, for the wise, competent and genial manner in which he led the Council last month in its work, which was successful. I convey to him my delegation's gratitude.

The delegation of Djibouti notes with great appreciation the constructive role being played by the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros-Ghali, and his staff in their ceaseless attempts to reconcile the positions of the parties concerned in order to achieve lasting peace in Rwanda.

Djibouti will vote for the draft resolution, although we would have wished to see the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) extended for six months; we consider such an extension necessary - vital even - given the situation in the country, for all the transitional institutions to be established. Nevertheless, we hope that the process under way, which is in itself positive - the cease-fire has held, dialogue has not been broken off and the preparations for disengagement, demobilization and integration of the armed forces are at an advanced stage - will have a positive outcome.

It is also necessary, according to the Secretary-General's report, for 45 additional police officers to be deployed in the nine provinces as soon as possible, to assist the national police force, which is short of manpower and *matériel*, in maintaining law and order, and at the same time to restore confidence on the part of the civilian population, the more since the cost is negligible, there is every reason to carry out this operation.

My delegation is concerned that the Arusha Peace Agreement be rapidly implemented, given the six-week period which the Security Council has established for reviewing the situation in the country. It is our hope that in implementing this agreement, which we hope will be implemented without hindrance, the Republic of Rwanda

will find civil peace in accordance with the wish of its people and Government.

Finally, we draw the attention of the international community to the humanitarian aspect of this tragedy and urge it to redouble its efforts to provide the necessary assistance.

I cannot conclude my statement without expressing my delegation's gratitude for the efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the facilitator country Tanzania, the countries of the region and by France, whose initiative in March last year in bringing before the Security Council the question of the situation in Rwanda, may bring about an effective political settlement of this tragedy.

The President: I thank the representative of Djibouti for his kind words addressed to me.

I shall now put the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/391 to the vote.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 909 (1994).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the vote.

Mr. MÉRIMÉE (France) (interpretation from French): Mr. President, I am extremely touched by the expressions of gratitude you have addressed to me on behalf of the members of the Council. The French delegation is pleased to see you guiding our work this month and assures you of its full cooperation. The leadership of the Council is certainly in good hands.

The Security Council, by adopting this resolution, has extended the mandate of UNAMIR for a period of four months. My delegation welcomes that decision to assure the continuity of the United Nations commitment in Rwanda. The deployment of UNAMIR, indeed, has

significantly contributed to stability in that country since the signing of the Arusha peace agreement.

The Rwandese parties have continuously reaffirmed that they are deeply committed to implementing that agreement, which was concluded scarcely eight months ago. This is demonstrated by the fact that the cease-fire has been generally observed, in contrast to other African issues of which the Council is seized. For this reason, as the Secretary-General points out in his report of 30 March 1994, it is essential for the United Nations to continue to support the process under way.

My Government believes that the parties must now show responsibility by overcoming the disagreements relating to the establishment of the transitional institutions, which are necessary for the continuation of the peace process. The only difficulty which remains, we wish to note, is the participation of the Coalition for the Defence of the Republic (CDR) in the Transitional National Assembly. We have joined in the appeal issued in Kigali by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the main countries concerned to ensure that that political group will participate in the process of national reconciliation. We have also noted that President Habyarimana has committed himself to establishing the transitional institutions as soon as that obstacle is overcome. There is no reason why this should not be done within the six-week period provided for in the resolution.

If no progress is noted during that time, the Council may proceed to a reassessment of the Organization's commitment to Rwanda.

It is clear that UNAMIR will enjoy continued support only if the parties wholly and promptly implement the Arusha Peace Agreement. Therefore, the parties should understand that henceforth they are under an obligation to produce results.

France hopes that this appeal will be heeded and that, as soon as differences are overcome, the parties will undertake to assure the people of Rwanda, and most particularly displaced Rwandans, that they will be able to return to their homes in safety and with the promise of lasting peace and true national reconciliation for the future.

The President: I thank the representative of France for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Inderfurth (United States of America): Sir, at our first formal meeting in April, let me extend my

delegation's welcome and support as you assume the responsibilities of the Council presidency. We should also like to express our deep appreciation and admiration to Ambassador Mérimée for his excellent stewardship of the Council during the month of March.

The United States has supported the peace process in Rwanda from the very beginning, and we do so today. We are concerned, however, over the continuing delays in installing the transitional institutions. For this reason, we strongly support the Security Council's decision to limit the extension of UNAMIR's mandate and to review within six weeks the progress made by the parties toward implementing the Arusha Accords, and the role of the United Nations, including UNAMIR's future.

We believe that UNAMIR has played a key role in keeping the peace in Rwanda under difficult circumstances. The UNAMIR forces should be commended for their service. The continuing political impasse, however, has made UNAMIR's mission that much more difficult, and contributed to the deteriorating security situation in Rwanda. The delays are poisoning a peace process intended to build trust between the parties and to show that compromise can be more fruitful than confrontation. In short, as the Secretary-General said in his report on Rwanda:

"The prolonged delay in putting the transitional institutions in place ... pose[s] a threat to the peace process." (S/1994/360, para. 9)

We want to help Rwanda achieve stability. As one measure of that assistance, the United States Government is currently examining various ways to assist in the demining efforts once political conditions permit.

The Arusha Accords were justifiably hailed as an historic achievement in regional conflict resolution. The Accords provide the blueprint for transition to full democracy and national reconciliation and must be fully and expeditiously implemented in their entirety.

The parties in Rwanda are very close to reaching agreement on the composition of the transitional institutions. There should be no more delays, no more procrastination. We call on all sides in the political discussions to redouble their efforts and act in the national interest to put the transitional government in place as soon as possible so that the Rwandan people will finally know peace and security.

The President: I thank the representative of the United States for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Valle (Brazil): Sir, allow me first of all to congratulate you warmly on your assumption of the office of President of the Security Council for the month of April. The delegation of Brazil is particularly pleased to see you presiding over our work. Your diplomatic skills and proven leadership will contribute decisively to the efficient conduct of our work. Please do count on the full cooperation of this delegation.

I also wish to express on this occasion recognition for the outstanding work carried out during the busy month of March by your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mérimée.

The Security Council has just concluded a thorough review of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) based on the report of the Secretary-General, for which we are very grateful. We have analysed the situation in Rwanda, including the current undertakings by UNAMIR, and the tasks that still remain to be accomplished. It is the understanding of my Government that the overall objectives of the Arusha Peace Agreement are being gradually attained, thus warranting that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended until 29 July 1994.

During these last six months UNAMIR has contributed to creating an environment conducive to compliance with the Arusha Peace Agreement by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). The cease-fire has been holding thanks to UNAMIR's stabilizing role. The incumbent Head of State was sworn in as President of the Republic at the beginning of January 1994. While recognizing the progress achieved so far in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, we should keep in mind that the prompt establishment of a broad-based transitional Government in Rwanda is a key element of the Peace Agreement. Brazil continues to encourage the parties in Rwanda to bridge the differences that would enable the remaining national institutions provided for in the agreement to be established.

We look forward to the successful and prompt establishment of these provisional institutions, to the holding of national elections, and to the ensuing installation of the new government. We firmly believe that only with the new government in place will peace and security prevail, allowing this nation to tread the path of economic and social development. As a troop contributor to

UNAMIR, though on a modest scale, Brazil remains committed to the presence of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda as set out in resolution 872 (1993). As a matter of principle in this as well as in other United Nations peace-keeping operations, we hold that United Nations missions should be appropriately manned and equipped for the discharge of their respective mandates. Brazil supported the adoption of resolution 909 (1994). In so doing, we were prompted by the expectation that continuing UNAMIR's mandate will greatly contribute to the advancement of the peace process in Rwanda.

The President: I thank the representative of Brazil for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Al-Sameen (Oman) (*interpretation from the Arabic*): Allow me at the outset, Sir, to congratulate you on behalf of my delegation on your assumption of the Presidency of the Council for the month of April. We are confident that your well-known competence and diplomatic skills will enable our deliberations to reach a successful and meaningful conclusion. I should also like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mérimée of France, and the members of his delegation, for the exemplary manner in which they led the work of the Council during the previous month.

My delegation would also like to express its thanks to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), contained in document S/1994/360, in which he outlines and analyses the prevailing political, military and humanitarian situation in that country. My delegation considers the document to be extremely useful.

It is indeed a matter of concern that the conflicting parties in Rwanda have not yet been able to establish the two transitional institutions agreed upon at Kinyira on 10 December 1993, namely the broad-based transitional Government and the Transitional National Assembly. My delegation thus concurs with the Secretary-General's remarks in the report, in which he states that the prolonged delay in putting the two transitional institutions in place has not only prevented UNAMIR from carrying out its tasks in accordance with the schedule approved by the Security Council in resolution 872 (1993), but has also contributed further to a deterioration of the security situation in the country and jeopardized the peace process.

My delegation believes that the prolonged delay in establishing a broad-based transitional government in

Rwanda constitutes a serious impediment to the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement and to the smooth functioning of the State's institutions. My delegation is pleased to note that the diligent efforts made in this regard have led to a narrowing of differences between the two conflicting parties with a view to arriving at a compromise solution that will facilitate the prompt establishment of that broad-based transitional Government.

Our delegation believes that the mere fact that the two parties continue their dialogue despite increasing tensions is in itself a cause for optimism. The United Nations should continue its support of this dialogue and of the current initiatives to resolve the remaining problems, in an effort to complete phase I of the Secretary-General's plan for the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement, and in order to facilitate phase II, which includes disengagement, demobilization and the integration of the armed forces and of the gendarmerie.

We share the concerns that have been expressed in the Secretary-General's report over the serious deterioration of the security situation in Rwanda, particularly in Kigali, including the increase in political assassinations, ethnic crimes and banditry. We join the Secretary-General in his call for the cessation of such disturbing events, in order that the way might be paved for the full and effective implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and that fear not be allowed to prevail in that country. It is indeed a cause for concern that the police force, responsible for maintaining law and order, is severely handicapped in terms of personnel, equipment and training.

Because of the importance of establishing a civilian police contingent to undertake the mandate of maintaining law and order and of monitoring the activities of the local police in Kigali - where the two should be working in close cooperation - my delegation welcomes the Secretary-General's recommendations for the deployment of an additional 45 civilian police monitors in accordance with paragraph 38 of the report currently under review. My delegation also welcomes the extension of UNAMIR's mandate for an additional six months, which will allow the Council to review the situation and the progress achieved with regard to implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

In conclusion, the United Nations has made tremendous efforts to help the people of Rwanda overcome their crisis. My delegation, while praising what has been achieved so far, would like to emphasize that the Rwandese people assume the most important role in determining the success of this process. The Security Council, while renewing the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda until 29 July 1994, is hopeful that the parties concerned in Rwanda will take full advantage of this period to reach agreement on all remaining outstanding matters. On the basis of this understanding, my delegation supported the draft resolution.

The President: I thank the representative of Oman for the kind words he addressed to me.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.



Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

Provisional

3359th Meeting

Wednesday, 6 April 1994, 7.10 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Ricardes
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Zhang Yan
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

Tribute to the memory of the Presidents of the Republic of Burundi and the Rwandese Republic

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/378)

The meeting was called to order at 7.10 p.m.

Tribute to the memory of the Presidents of the Republic of Burundi and the Rwandese Republic

The President: On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I should like to express profound sorrow at the sudden and tragic deaths, today, of the President of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira, and the President of the Rwandese Republic, His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana. The two leaders served their respective countries with great dedication, and they lost their lives in the pursuit of their efforts to restore peace to Burundi and Rwanda. Their loss will be greatly felt.

I request the representatives of Burundi and Rwanda to convey to the Governments and the peoples of their countries and to the bereaved families the Council's profound condolences.

I now invite the members of the Council to rise and observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of President Ntaryamira and President Habyarimana.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/378)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the request contained in a letter dated 1 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitted by a letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, contained in document S/1994/378.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/1994/364, S/1994/382 and S/1994/386, letters dated 30 March and 4 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and S/1994/396, letter dated 5 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have received photocopies of a letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued under the symbol S/1994/400.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing violence in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the attacks on the 'safe area' of Gorazde, and the recent acts of violence and terror, including reported acts of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and Prijedor.

"The Council takes note of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 2 April 1994 (S/1994/378), in which he reported, *inter alia*, on the hostilities in the Eastern parts of his country. The Council, taking note also of the assessment of the situation provided by the Secretariat and in the

Secretary-General's reports (paragraphs 16 and 17 of S/1994/291 of 11 March 1994 and paragraphs 29 and 30 of S/1994/300 of 16 March 1994), calls for an end to any provocative actions by whomsoever committed in and around the 'safe areas'.

"The Council strongly condemns the shelling and infantry and artillery attacks by the besieging Bosnian Serb forces against the 'safe area' of Gorazde in which many civilians have lost their lives and several hundreds have been wounded. The Council takes serious note of the continuing defiance of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular of resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) related to the protection of 'safe areas'. The Council demands the immediate cessation of any further attacks against the 'safe area' of Gorazde and its population and calls upon those concerned to take all measures to ensure full respect for the status of the 'safe areas' in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 824 (1993).

"The Council welcomes the measures being taken by UNPROFOR to strengthen its presence in Gorazde, and the impending visit of the UNPROFOR Commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina to further assess the situation. The Council calls upon the parties to ensure that UNPROFOR troops have unimpeded access to the area in and around Gorazde and to assure those troops' safety and security. The Council underlines the importance it attaches to ensuring the safety and security of UNPROFOR troops in and around Gorazde.

"The Council stresses the need to achieve normal conditions of life in Gorazde, including restoration of essential public services, with the assistance of the United Nations, and with the cooperation of the parties.

"The Council deplores recent acts of violence and terror including ethnic cleansing particularly in Prijedor and Banja Luka. It reaffirms that the International Tribunal was established under its resolution 827 (1993) for the purpose of investigating crimes of this sort, and trying persons accused of committing such crimes. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council calls upon all parties to join the negotiation process aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and further calls for an immediate cease-fire, the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of all persons imprisoned as a result of the war. The Council welcomes the planned meeting between the military commanders in Sarajevo under the auspices of UNPROFOR.

"The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/14.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.



Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

3359th Meeting

Wednesday, 6 April 1994, 7.10 p.m.
New York

Provisional

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Ricardes
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Zhang Yan
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/378)

* Reissued for technical reasons.

94-85372 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week*, to the Chief, Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178 and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 7.10 p.m.

Tribute to the memory of the Presidents of the Republic of Burundi and the Rwandese Republic

The President: On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I should like to express profound sorrow at the sudden and tragic deaths, today, of the President of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira, and the President of the Rwandese Republic, His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana. The two leaders served their respective countries with great dedication, and they lost their lives in the pursuit of their efforts to restore peace to Burundi and Rwanda. Their loss will be greatly felt.

I request the representatives of Burundi and Rwanda to convey to the Governments and the peoples of their countries and to the bereaved families the Council's profound condolences.

I now invite the members of the Council to rise and observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of President Ntaryamira and President Habyarimana.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/378)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the request contained in a letter dated 1 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitted by a letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, contained in document S/1994/378.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/1994/364, S/1994/382 and S/1994/386, letters dated 30 March and 4 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and S/1994/396, letter dated 5 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have received photocopies of a letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued under the symbol S/1994/400.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing violence in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the attacks on the 'safe area' of Gorazde, and the recent acts of violence and terror, including reported acts of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and Prijedor.

"The Council takes note of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 2 April 1994 (S/1994/378), in which he reported, *inter alia*, on the hostilities in the Eastern parts of his country. The Council, taking note also of the assessment of the situation provided by the Secretariat and in the

Secretary-General's reports (paragraphs 16 and 17 of S/1994/291 of 11 March 1994 and paragraphs 29 and 30 of S/1994/300 of 16 March 1994), calls for an end to any provocative actions by whomsoever committed in and around the 'safe areas'.

"The Council strongly condemns the shelling and infantry and artillery attacks by the besieging Bosnian Serb forces against the 'safe area' of Gorazde in which many civilians have lost their lives and several hundreds have been wounded. The Council takes serious note of the continuing defiance of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular of resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) related to the protection of 'safe areas'. The Council demands the immediate cessation of any further attacks against the 'safe area' of Gorazde and its population and calls upon those concerned to take all measures to ensure full respect for the status of the 'safe areas' in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 824 (1993).

"The Council welcomes the measures being taken by UNPROFOR to strengthen its presence in Gorazde, and the impending visit of the UNPROFOR Commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina to further assess the situation. The Council calls upon the parties to ensure that UNPROFOR troops have unimpeded access to the area in and around Gorazde and to assure those troops' safety and security. The Council underlines the importance it attaches to ensuring the safety and security of UNPROFOR troops in and around Gorazde.

"The Council stresses the need to achieve normal conditions of life in Gorazde, including restoration of essential public services, with the assistance of the United Nations, and with the cooperation of the parties.

"The Council deplores recent acts of violence and terror including ethnic cleansing particularly in Prijedor and Banja Luka. It reaffirms that the International Tribunal was established under its resolution 827 (1993) for the purpose of investigating crimes of this sort, and trying persons accused of committing such crimes. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council calls upon all parties to join the negotiation process aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and further calls for an immediate cease-fire, the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of all persons imprisoned as a result of the war. The Council welcomes the planned meeting between the military commanders in Sarajevo under the auspices of UNPROFOR.

"The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/14.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.

**Security Council**

Forty-ninth Year

3360th MeetingThursday, 7 April 1994, 7.20 p.m.
New York*Provisional*

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Chen Jian
	Czech Republic	Mr. Rovensky
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Pedauye
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Grey

Agenda

Central America: efforts towards peace

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/375)

Letter dated 28 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/361)

94-85360 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week*, to the Chief, Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178 and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 7.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Central America: efforts towards peace

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/375)

Letter dated 28 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/361)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, contained in document S/1994/375, and the text of a letter dated 25 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, contained in document S/1994/361.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has received the Secretary-General's report on the observation by ONUSAL of the elections in El Salvador on 20 March 1994 (S/1994/375). It has also received the Secretary-General's letter of 28 March 1994 (S/1994/361) drawing to the attention of the Security Council his continuing concerns regarding problems in the implementation of the Peace Accords in El Salvador.

"The Security Council congratulates the people of El Salvador on the peaceful and historic elections

held on 20 March 1994. It notes that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated on 21 March 1994 that in general the elections on 20 March 1994 took place under appropriate conditions in terms of freedom, competitiveness and security and that, despite serious flaws regarding organization and transparency, the elections can be considered acceptable. The Security Council calls upon those concerned to take the necessary measures, as recommended by the Secretary-General, to correct those shortcomings which appeared in the first round and thus to guarantee a genuine and indisputable expression of the will of the people in the second round of the presidential elections on 24 April 1994.

"The Security Council calls for the full implementation of the Peace Accords. It shares the concerns expressed by the Secretary-General that progress is still required regarding the implementation of the points highlighted in his letter of 28 March 1994 (S/1994/361), particularly in relation to public security, including the deployment of the new National Civil Police (PNC) and the phasing out of the National Police (PN); the reintegration into society through transfers of land and other programmes of estranged groups, including former combatants; and the constitutional reforms recommended by the Commission on the Truth, especially as they relate to the reform of the judiciary. The Security Council urges those concerned to make every effort to ensure that further delays in those areas are avoided and distortions corrected, so that the process can gain momentum, the provisions of the Peace Accords be duly implemented and the goals of the peace process be fully achieved."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/15.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.25 p.m.

**Security Council**

Forty-ninth Year

3361st Meeting

Thursday, 7 April 1994, 7.40 p.m.

New York

Provisional

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Chen Jian
	Czech Republic	Mr. Rovensky
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. MÉRIMÉE
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sidorov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Pedauye
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Plumbly
	United States of America	Mr. Grey

Agenda

The situation concerning Rwanda

94-85366 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week*, to the Chief, Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178 and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 7.40 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Rwanda

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 and the ensuing violence. The Council expresses regret at the incident. It invites the Secretary-General to collect all available information with all means at his disposal and report to the Council as soon as possible.

"The Security Council is following with great concern the situation as described by the Secretariat in its oral report. There has been considerable loss of lives, including the deaths of Government leaders, many civilians and at least ten Belgian peace-keepers as well as the reported kidnapping of others. The Council strongly condemns these horrific attacks and their perpetrators, who must be held responsible.

"The Council strongly condemns all these acts of violence and in particular these attacks against United Nations personnel and urges the Rwandese security forces and military and paramilitary units to put an end to these attacks and to cooperate fully with

UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate. It further demands that all measures be taken to provide security throughout the country and particularly in Kigali and the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Furthermore, the Council expresses its extreme concern at the implications for United Nations personnel and requests the Secretary-General to report on and take measures necessary to ensure their safety and security. The Council also demands that free access to the airport be restored in order to allow those who wish to enter or leave the country to do so.

"The Council appeals to all Rwandese and to all parties and factions to desist from any further acts or threats of violence and to maintain the positions they held before the incident. It urges respect for the safety and security of the civilian population and of the foreign communities living in Rwanda as well as of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel.

"The Security Council earlier this week renewed the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Rwanda for a further four months, with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing all the transitional institutions under the Arusha Peace Agreement. It reaffirms its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urges all parties to implement it fully and in particular to respect the cease-fire.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/16.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.45 p.m.

**Security Council**

Forty-ninth Year

3362nd MeetingFriday, 8 April 1994, 6.40 p.m.
New York*Provisional*

President: Mr. Keating (New Zealand)

Members: Argentina Mr. Cardenas
Brazil Mr. Sardenberg
China Mr. He Yafei
Czech Republic Mr. Kovanda
Djibouti Mr. Chireh
France Mr. Ladsous
Nigeria Mr. Ayewah
Oman Mr. Al-Sameen
Pakistan Mr. Marker
Russian Federation Mr. Sidorov
Rwanda Mr. Abimana
Spain Mr. Pedauye
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Mr. Gomersall
United States of America Mr. Grey

Agenda

The situation in Georgia

The meeting was called to order at 6.40 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Georgia

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1994/397, which contains the text of a letter dated 5 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the conclusion of the third round of the negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict under the aegis of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and also attended by representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

"The Council considers the signing in Moscow on 4 April 1994 of 'the Declaration on measures for a political settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict' (S/1994/397, annex I) and the 'Quadripartite Agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons' (S/1994/397, annex II) as an encouraging event, laying the basis for further progress towards the settlement of the conflict.

"The Council calls upon both parties to observe strictly the cease-fire and other commitments under the agreements and to use the atmosphere of constructive cooperation, which has emerged during the negotiations, for the solution of other key issues of the settlement.

"In this context, the Council supports a further increase in the deployed strength of UNOMIG up to the limit specified in resolution 892 (1993), if the Secretary-General considers that the conditions on the ground make that appropriate.

"The Council reaffirms its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law, and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement's provisions, and calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard.

"The Council underlines the importance of substantive progress towards a political settlement during the next rounds of negotiations so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia.

"The Council expresses in this connection its hope for fruitful results of the work of the Quadripartite Commission on refugees and displaced persons, which begins its work in Sochi on 8 April 1994, and of the negotiations between the parties aimed at creating the conditions for the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force and the continuation of consultations on the political status of Abkhazia to be convened on 12 and 19 April, respectively.

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy for Georgia aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, in accordance with the principles set out in its relevant resolutions, and looks forward to an early report by the Secretary-General as provided for in resolution 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/17.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.



Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

3363rd Meeting

 Thursday, 14 April 1994, 7.30 p.m.
 New York

Provisional

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Zhang Yan
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Gambari
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Vorontsov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Pedauye
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Boardman

Agenda

Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

Letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402)

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424)

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/432)

94-85408 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week*, to the Chief, Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178 and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 7.30 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

Letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402)

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424)

Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/432)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have the following documents before them: S/1994/402, letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/1994/424, letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad

to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/1994/432, letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/433, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 910 (1994).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.35 p.m.

**Security Council**

Forty-ninth Year

3364th MeetingThursday, 14 April 1994, 7.35 p.m.
New York*Provisional*

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Zhang Yan
	Czech Republic	Mr. Kovanda
	Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye
	France.	Mr. Mérimée
	Nigeria	Mr. Gambari
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Vorontsov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Pedauye
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Boardman

Agenda

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The meeting was called to order at 7.35 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Security Council's resolutions which bind the parties. The Council condemns such

incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

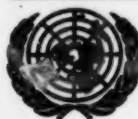
"The Council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with UNPROFOR, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/19.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.40 p.m.

**Security Council**

Forty-ninth Year

3365th Meeting

Tuesday, 19 April 1994, 6.20 p.m.

New York

Provisional

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Zawels
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Chen Jian
	Czech Republic	Mr. Vaňhara
	Djibouti	Mr. Dorani
	France	Mr. Ladsous
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Vorontsov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez-Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mr. Grey

Agenda**The question of South Africa**

Further report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/435)

The meeting was called to order at 6.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The question of South Africa

Further report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/435)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of South Africa in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Bergh (South Africa) took a place at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the further report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa, document S/1994/435.

Following consultations among members of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 14 April 1994 (S/1994/435) on the question of South Africa, as well as the oral information received from the Secretariat on the latest developments in the electoral process.

"The Council welcomes the agreement reached on 19 April 1994 between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the African National Congress (ANC) and the Government of South Africa following which the IFP

has decided to participate in the forthcoming elections in South Africa. It commends all the parties involved for the statesmanship and goodwill which they have displayed in reaching this result.

"The Council expresses the hope that this agreement will bring an end to the violence which has scarred South Africa and that it will promote lasting reconciliation among the people of South Africa. It calls upon all parties to contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections in which all South Africans will be able to participate peacefully.

"The Council commends the positive contribution by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the international community to the transitional process in South Africa and reiterates its determination to support the process of peaceful democratic change for the benefit of all South Africans. It calls upon all parties to respect the safety and security of the international election observers and to assist them to carry out their mandate.

"The Council looks forward to the successful completion of the electoral process in South Africa and to the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa that will take its place in the international community."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1994/20.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.



Security Council

Forty-ninth Year

3366th Meeting

Thursday, 21 April 1994, 12 noon
New York

Provisional

President:	Mr. Keating	(New Zealand)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Cardenas
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Chen Jian
	Czech Republic	Mr. Vanhara
	Djibouti	Mr. Olhaye
	France	Mr. Ladsous
	Nigeria	Mr. Gambari
	Oman	Mr. Al-Khussaiby
	Pakistan	Mr. Khan
	Russian Federation	Mr. Fedotov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bizimana
	Spain	Mr. Yañez Barnuevo
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David Hannay
	United States of America	Mr. Inderfurth

Agenda

The situation in Liberia

Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/463)

94-85550 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week*, to the Chief, Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178 and incorporated in a copy of the record.

The meeting was called to order at 12.40 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Liberia

Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/463)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Liberia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Bull (Liberia) took a place at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, document S/1994/463.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1994/474, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following revisions to be made to the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/474 in its provisional form.

First, the fifth preambular paragraph should read as follows:

"Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in their efforts to help restore peace, security and stability in Liberia and urging them to continue their efforts with the aim of assisting the Liberian parties to complete the process of political settlement in the country".

Secondly, in the last line of operative paragraph 2, after the words "progress in", the words "disarmament and" should be inserted.

Thirdly, in the first line of operative paragraph 8 the following words should be inserted between the words "ongoing" and "commitment":

"efforts in furthering the peace process in Liberia and its".

That completes the revisions which will be incorporated in the draft resolution before the Council.

The first speaker is the representative of Liberia, on whom I now call.

Mr. Bull (Liberia): I should like at the outset to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month and on the very effective manner in which you are guiding the work of the Council. I should also like to extend our appreciation to your predecessor for his effective stewardship of the Council during the course of last month.

Permit me to register the sincere appreciation of the Government and people of Liberia to the Secretary-General for his third progress report on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/463) of 18 April 1994.

The report outlines the progress made by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) in the execution of its mandate and identifies outstanding issues which must be resolved by the Liberian parties. It also specifies the support required from the international community in order to help advance the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian civil conflict.

As the Council is aware, the backdrop of the present efforts to end the conflict in Liberia is the Cotonou Agreement of 25 July 1993. Since its signing, the parties thereto have implemented most of the political components of the Agreement. The Transitional Council

of State was installed on 7 March this year and is now administering the affairs of State.

The National Elections Commission is also engaged in preparatory work for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 7 September 1994. Also, the parties have agreed on the distribution of 13 of the 17 Government Cabinet portfolios.

I am pleased to inform the Council that since the Secretary-General's report, based on an earlier agreement between the parties to the conflict, on 19 April 1994 the Transitional Council of State nominated the Ministers of Justice, Finance and Defence for confirmation by the Transitional Legislative Assembly, and, according to information received from Monrovia, they have since been confirmed and sworn into office.

We have been informed that the only remaining portfolio, that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be filled shortly.

This is a most welcome development, since the filling of the four remaining ministerial portfolios will facilitate the full operation of the Government.

We also share the concerns expressed by the Secretary-General in his report regarding the delay in the disarmament of the combatants due to the continuation of armed hostilities in the country. The Transitional Council of State has appealed to the parties concerned to discontinue the fighting and allow the peaceful resolution of the conflict, in keeping with the terms of the Cotonou Agreement and the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Liberian people, who are innocent victims of the tragic civil war.

The specific recommendation made by the Secretary-General concerning the need for changes in the constitutional requirements of the electoral procedure is receiving the consideration of the Transitional Council of State. The suggested proposal of the United Nations technical team for the Government to contribute \$8.5 million to the electoral process is under review.

What the Liberian people have accomplished respecting the political components of the Cotonou Agreement can be effectively implemented when its military component, the disarmament of the combatants, is executed. In keeping with the Cotonou Agreement, disarmament of the combatants is the responsibility of the Economic Community of West African States Military

Observer Group (ECOMOG). However, the Liberian National Transitional Government is encouraging dialogue among the parties in order to accelerate the disarmament process.

The Secretary-General's report clearly identifies those problems and the needs which must be addressed. The Elections Commission requires financial assistance for all the elections. Financial and technical assistance will be required for the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Liberia, among other things. In this connection, the delegation of Liberia joins the Secretary-General in his appeal to Member States to continue to contribute to the Trust Fund and to provide increased humanitarian assistance to the country.

At this juncture, I should like to thank the Secretary-General and his Special Representative as well as the Organization of African Unity and member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for their continued sacrificial assistance to the peace process in Liberia. We also thank all friendly Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their continued support. The people of Liberia will never forget their humanity.

As we continue to make progress in the resolution of the Liberian conflict, I should, however, like to sound a note of caution. The record of reverses in the peace efforts in other troubled areas of the world instructs us to ensure that sufficient security guarantees are in place before the elections are held. The Liberian peace process has all the makings of a success story. Indeed, it will represent a remarkable accomplishment for cooperation between the United Nations and its subregional organization, ECOWAS, in resolving an armed conflict. Therefore, we can only pray that by the grace of Almighty God, the United Nations, through the Security Council, will ensure that a Liberian peace is decided in a final and effective way so that at long last the people of Liberia may be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace, cohesion and prosperity which they so justly deserve. We therefore endorse the draft resolution before the Council and request that it be unanimously adopted.

The President: I thank the representative of Liberia for the kind words he addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as

orally revised in its provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Gambari (Nigeria): My delegation has read with great interest the very useful report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/1994/463 of 18 April 1994, the third in the series of progress reports on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). We welcome this report and commend the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, for the untiring efforts which they have continued to bring to bear on the Liberian peace process.

My delegation is pleased to note that the Liberian parties have now successfully completed a number of important steps in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, not the least of which have been the installation of the Council of State of the Transitional Government, which took place on 7 March this year; the simultaneous commencement of disarmament; and the induction into office on 11 March of the Transitional Legislative Assembly. These are undoubtedly very important developments, and we commend the parties for their positive efforts in making these gains possible.

However, several difficulties stand in the way of achieving a durable peace in Liberia as soon as members of the Council would like it to happen. Three of these difficulties may be cited, as follows.

First, despite the installation of the Council of State of the Transitional Government more than a month ago, controversy over some Cabinet appointments has persisted and consequently prevented the full functioning of both the Transitional Government and the Transitional Legislative Assembly.

Secondly, the disarmament process, despite the initial optimism at its commencement, has not made much significant progress. This has been due not only to the logistical and other related practical difficulties faced by the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG), but also because of the renewed fighting between both old and newly emerging factions in parts of the country.

Thirdly, with regard to the electoral process, a number of issues still have to be addressed, including voter education, the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and the mobilization of resources required for the election. All of these issues require very urgent attention by the parties if the scheduled election date of 7 September is to be kept, as is the wish and demand of the international community.

The draft resolution on Liberia on which we are about to vote represents, in the view of my delegation, a satisfactory effort to move the Liberian peace process forward for the following reasons.

First, by deciding to extend UNOMIL's mandate for another six months, as recommended by the Secretary-General, the draft resolution underscores continued international and United Nations support for the Liberian peace process.

However, in making specific provisions for a first review of the Liberian situation by 18 May, in a few weeks' time, the draft resolution underlines the need for the parties to take concrete steps to move the peace process forward as a basis for continued United Nations support.

Secondly, the draft resolution urges the Liberian parties to cease all hostilities everywhere in Liberia and to cooperate fully with ECOMOG in completing the disarmament process. This, in the view of my delegation, is of crucial importance for the restoration of confidence between the parties, the early return and settlement of refugees, the functioning of the Transitional Government, and the prospects of holding the elections by the date scheduled.

Finally, the draft resolution recognizes the necessity for additional contributions to the Liberian Trust Fund, increased assistance to ECOMOG to enable it to cope satisfactorily with the tasks assigned to it under the Cotonou Agreement and, perhaps even more importantly, support for humanitarian and development activities in Liberia. Accordingly, the draft resolution encourages Member States to provide such support.

In conclusion, the Liberian people have endured great hardships over the past four years, hardships which should no longer continue. While the international community has been very supportive of the Liberian people in their efforts to achieve peace and in addressing the enormous humanitarian and refugee problems

occasioned by this hopeless and senseless war, the scope of the problems remains serious. For its part, the Government of Nigeria, which has stood by Liberia from the very beginning of its present crisis, will not now be found wanting. Therefore, my delegation renews its appeal to the international community as a whole to continue and indeed redouble its efforts to assist the people of Liberia in the enormous tasks of reconstruction which lie ahead of them.

The President: I shall now put the draft resolution contained in document S/1994/474, as orally revised in its provisional form, to the vote.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has been adopted unanimously as resolution 911 (1994).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Inderfurth (United States of America): The United States is pleased to see that the Liberian parties have made some progress, albeit limited, towards implementing the peace process since the Council's last meeting on Liberia in February. However, we remain concerned by the delays and obstacles to the peace process erected by several of the parties. We are also gravely concerned by the continued occurrence of violence.

The world at the moment is witness to numerous bloody and senseless conflicts, all of which demand the attention of the international community and place enormous burdens on the United Nations. It would truly be a tragedy if Liberia were to slip back into the horror of civil war. It is incumbent on all the parties in Liberia to work towards a peaceful future for Liberia. The international community is trying to assist in this process. The mechanisms for peace were laid out in the Cotonou Agreements. The Security Council will be watching closely to see that the parties carry through on their

commitments and stick to the timetables to which they agreed.

The resolution just adopted by the Security Council provides for two reviews in the coming months, one to check on whether the parties have resolved their differences over several key Cabinet posts and the next to check on overall progress. We expect the Liberians, by 30 June, to have passed certain goalposts: first, that the Liberian National Transitional Government will not only be fully installed, but also operating effectively in Monrovia and beyond; secondly, that additional disarmament and demobilization camps will have been established and that approximately 30 per cent of the combatants will have been disarmed; thirdly, that the Elections Commission will be actively planning for the 7 September elections, including setting up a timetable for the registration of voters, filing candidacies and other vital preparatory activities; and, fourthly, that the cease-fire is generally holding.

The attainment of these goals is essential for the successful continued presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. If the parties cannot pass these goalposts, my Government will be prepared, in the Council, to seek consideration of whether the Mission ought to be curtailed or terminated.

We have heard reports that the parties may have moved recently towards filling some of the outstanding Cabinet posts. Let me just say, in closing, that we hope this will lead to the resolution of the political impasse in Liberia. The effectiveness of the Transitional Government depends on the active cooperation and involvement of each of the signatories of the Cotonou Agreement.

Mr. Sardenberg (Brazil): Brazil voted in favour of resolution 911 (1994) because we are convinced that the Security Council should continue to lend its resolute support to the efforts to bring the parties in Liberia together and to open up a new era of peace and stability in that country. In this regard, my delegation is deeply appreciative of the untiring and creative role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers. In the same vein, we commend the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for its efforts in helping to restore peace and security in Liberia.

Positive steps have been taken by the parties on the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, such as the

installation of the Council of State of the Transitional Government and the start of the disarmament process. Yesterday the Council received information on the process of nominating three Cabinet members of the Transitional Government, which is an encouraging development in the peace process.

Notwithstanding the progress made, outbreaks of violence, problems in delivering humanitarian assistance and the considerable number of refugees and displaced persons could still put in jeopardy all that has been achieved so far.

We welcome the decision of the parties to hold free and fair elections on 7 September 1994 and urge them strictly to observe the agreed date so as to enable the peace process to move forward. As to the electoral system to be applied in these elections, we expect that the parties will decide on the system they deem would best suit the needs of the people of Liberia on the basis of effectively free and fair elections. The current extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) for an additional six-month period is very important,

bearing in mind that it runs beyond the time of the elections.

The parties should persevere in their political efforts and cooperate with UNOMIL and the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) towards the full implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, which is the framework for a durable peace in Liberia. To do otherwise would send a wrong signal to the international community and put at risk a painstaking and carefully crafted peace negotiation. The Council, for its part, should continue monitoring the situation closely in order to encourage the parties in Liberia in their endeavours towards a positive settlement of the situation and to caution against any undue delay in the peace process.

The President: There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.